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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,901	03/30/2004	Berna Erol	015358-010000US	5028
20350 7590 12/11/2007 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			EXAMINER TRAN, QUOC A	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/813,901

Applicant(s)

EROL ET AL.

Examiner

Tran A. Quoc

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 September 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This is a Final Office Action on the merits. This action is responsive to Amendments/Remarks, which was filed on 09/26/2007.

Claims 1-11, and 13-69 are currently pending in this application. Claim 12 was previously cancelled. Claims 2, 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 17-18, 22-25, 28-29, 31, 35-42, 45-49, 52-59, and 62-66 were previously presented. Claims 3, 7-8, 11, 16, 19-20, 26-27, 30, 32-33, 43, 50, 60, and 67 were original presented. Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, and 68-69. Effective filing date is 03/30/2004, (Assignee: Ricoh).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11, and 13-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Chiu et al** US007051271B1 filed 10-03-2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of **Coar** US 20070106932A1 Continuation of 09/533,152 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Coar).

Regarding independent claims 1, Chui teaches: (as amended)

**a method in a computer system for creating a composite
electronic representation including presentation material
information,**

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

**the method comprising: scanning a paper document to generate an
electronic presentation of the document with presentation material.**

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.

Also see Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*key frame images obtained from video information captured during the presentation*" at Pages 21 Para 57.)

extracting a visual feature from the electronic presentation of the document, the visual feature corresponding to a portion of the presentation material;

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. An orthonormal transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to compare scanned documents to video frames.

comparing the feature to the recorded information to determine information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature, the recorded information including information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material,

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*key frame images obtained from video information captured during the presentation*" at Pages 21 Para 57.)

accessing recorded information including at least one of audio and visual information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material, and comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, , whereby at least a portion of

the recorded information corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material;

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

the computer system thus creating a composite electronic representation of the document including the user selectable object, the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature and allowing the user to access the portion of the recorded information in an application displaying the composite electronic representation or a separate application by selecting the user selectable object; and storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document.

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned

document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.

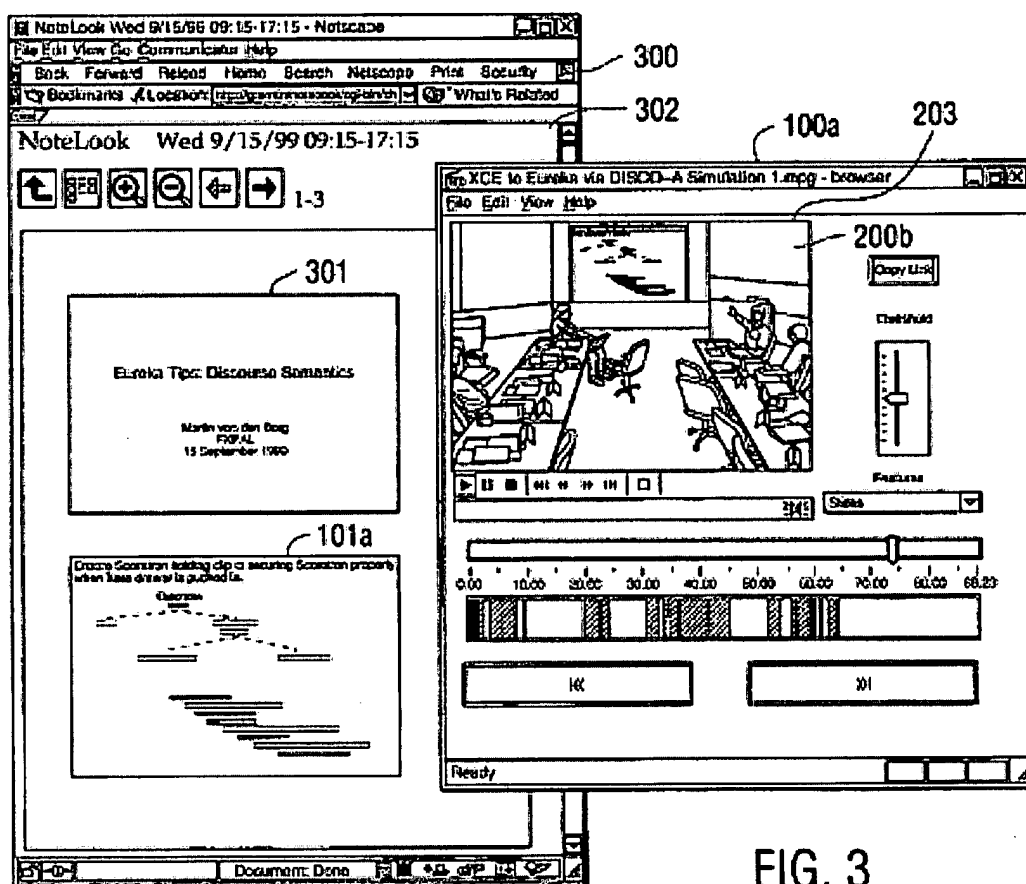


FIG. 3

Also see Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5, discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

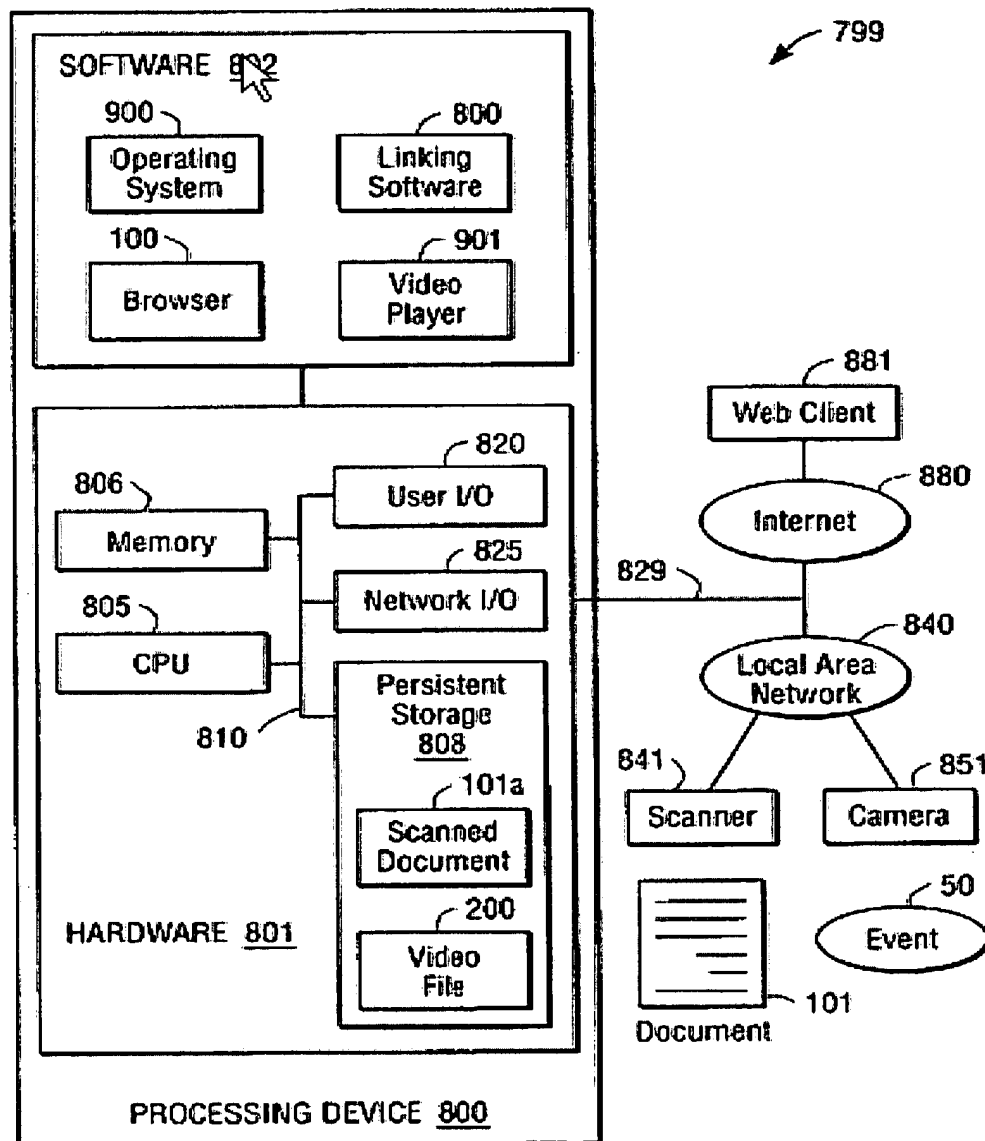


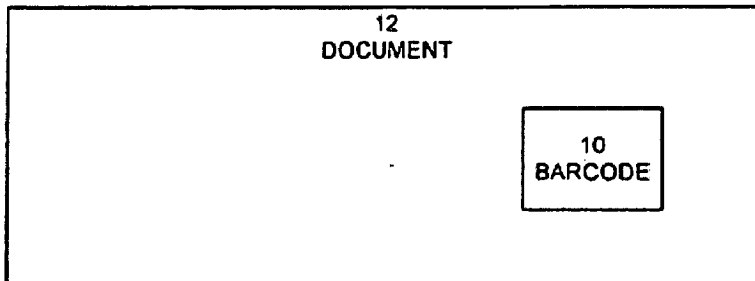
FIG. 5

In addition Chui does not teach, but Coar teaches:

generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature,

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. XWPL (eXtensible Workflow Package Language is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) based language. One portion of the language defines a standardized method to place information into a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode) symbols (one symbol for each document and row in the data source) for each document to be scanned. The user would then prepare the documents with the XWPL symbol in the proper sequence to permit scanning, the user could then scan the documents, and the application would then, using the necessary symbol recognition tools, extract the data from the symbol, and automatically place the image of the document within the correct VirPack in the correct placemen.)

FIGURE 1



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coar's a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Chui. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Coar and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **Independent claim 21**, (as amended)*

the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Chui teaches:

**generating composite information based on the portion of in
the recorded information that corresponding to the visual feature
and the electronic representation of the document.**

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.)

*Regarding **Independent claim 34**, (as amended)*

the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 34 is directed to a computer product to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also see Chui at Fig. 1).

Regarding Independent claim 44, (as amended)

the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 44 is directed to a computer product to perform the method of claim 21, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see Chui at Fig. 1)

Regarding Independent claim 51, (as amended)

the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 51 is directed to a data processing system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also Chui at Fig. 1).

Regarding Independent claim 61, (as amended)

the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 61 is directed to a data processing system to perform the method of claim 21, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see Chui at Fig. 1).

Regarding Independent claim 68, (as amended)

the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 68 is directed to a system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 1 rejection cites above, and also see Chui at Fig. 1).

*Regarding **Independent claim 69**, (as amended)*

the rejection of claim 21 is fully incorporated.

In addition, claim 69 is directed to a system to perform the method of claim 1, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see claim 21 rejection cites above, and also see Chui at Fig. 1).

*Regarding **claims 2, 22, 35, 45, 52, and 62**, Chui teaches:*

**determining associating information for the recorded
information that corresponds to the extracted feature.**

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.)

*Regarding **claims 3, 23, 46 and 63**, Chui teaches:*

**wherein the association information comprises time
information and source information for recorded information.**

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chui at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

*Regarding **claims 4, 36, and 53**, Chui teaches:*

associating the association information with the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations (i.e. additional information) made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.)

*Regarding **claims 5, 24, 37, 47, 54 and 64**, Chui teaches:*

receiving a selection to the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation and using the association

**information for the additional information to access the recorded
information.**

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 6, 25, 38 and 55**, Chui teaches:*

**accessing the recorded information using the determined
additional information.**

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 7, and 26**, Chui teaches:*

displaying the accessed recorded information.

(See Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 8, and 27**, Chui teaches:*

playing the accessed information.

(See Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 9, 29, 39, 49, 56 and 66**, Chui teaches:*

**performing at least one of emailing, printing, storing, and
copying the created composite electronic representation.**

(See Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5, discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

*Regarding **claims 10, 28, 40, 48, 57 and 65**,*

Chui does not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**determining metadata using the recorded information that
corresponds to the feature, wherein the composite electronic
representation includes the metadata.**

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. XWPL (eXtensible Workflow Package Language is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) based language. One portion of the language defines a standardized method to place information into a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode) symbols (one symbol for each document and row in the data source) for each document to be scanned. The user would then prepare the documents with the XWPL symbol in the proper sequence to permit scanning, the user could then scan the documents, and the application would then, using the necessary symbol recognition tools, extract the data from the symbol, and automatically place the image of the document within the correct VirPack in the correct placemen. Also see Coar at Para 6, describes the metadata.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coar's a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode; metadata), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Chui. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Coar and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a

segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 11, 41 and 58**, Chui teaches:*

wherein the received electronic representation of the paper document includes notes taken by a user, wherein the created composite electronic representation includes the notes taken by the user.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

*Regarding **claim 13**, Chui teaches:*

determining a document that includes the recorded information using the extracted feature.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been

annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

Regarding claim 14,

Chui does not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**determining a portion of the document that includes the
information corresponding to the feature.**

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coar's a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Chui. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Coar and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic

presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

Regarding claims 15, 31, 42, 50 and 59,

Chui does not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein
the information in the recorded information corresponding to the
feature is determined using the identifier.**

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. XWPL (eXtensible Workflow Package Language is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) based language. One portion of the language defines a standardized method to place information into a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode) symbols (one symbol for each document and row in the data source) for each document to be scanned. The user would then prepare the documents with the XWPL symbol in the proper sequence to permit scanning, the user could then scan the documents, and the application would then, using the necessary symbol recognition tools, extract the data from the symbol, and automatically place the image of the document within the correct VirPack in the correct placemen. Also see Coar at Para 6, describes the metadata.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coar's a user selectable object providing a user with

access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode; metadata), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Chui. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Coar and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 16 and 32,***

Chui does not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information.

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coar's a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. machine readable barcode; metadata), so that, when selected by a user the barcode would accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document as taught by Chui. One of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to modify this combination because Coar and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation includes annotation to presentation material, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 17-18**, Chui teaches:*

receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

*Regarding **claims 19, and 33**, Chui teaches:*

wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving the electronic representation in response to an input from a user indicating that the composite electronic representation should be created.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

Regarding **claims 20, 30, 43, 60 and 67**, Chui teaches:

the document comprises a paper document.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

The Arguments filed on 09/27/2007 has been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Conclusion

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176
12/07/2007

/Doug Hutton/
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